
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



3810

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Cork — Floor tiles of agglomerated cork — Methods of test

Liège — Dalles d'aggloméré pour revêtements de sol — Méthodes d'essai

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3810 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*, and was circulated to the member bodies in April 1975.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Italy	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Pakistan	Turkey
France	Portugal	United Kingdom
Germany	Romania	Yugoslavia
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Cork — Floor tiles of agglomerated cork — Methods of test

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies methods of test for determining the following characteristics of agglomerated cork floor tiles : dimensions, apparent density, tensile strength, initial and residual indentation, ash content and behaviour in fuming hydrochloric acid at 100 °C (see ISO ...).

2 REFERENCES

ISO/R 633, *Cork — Glossary*.

ISO 3813, *Cork — Floor tiles — Characteristics*.¹⁾

3 APPARATUS

3.1 **Balance**, 2 kg capacity, accurate to $\pm 0,5$ g.

3.2 **Balance**, accurate to $\pm 0,1$ mg.

3.3 **Crucible**, made of porcelain, nickel or platinum.

3.4 **Stop-watch**.

3.5 **Conditioning cabinet**, adjustable for temperature and humidity.

3.6 **Electrically heated oven**, capable of maintaining temperature at 103 ± 2 °C.

3.7 **Desiccator**.

3.8 **Tensile testing machine**, accurate to ± 1 N, with one fixed jaw and one movable jaw, initially 12 mm apart, the movable jaw moving, when unloaded, at a speed of 300 mm/min.

3.9 **Electric muffle furnace**, capable of maintaining temperature at 450 ± 20 °C.

3.10 **Static load press** with a non-deformable plane base-plate of dimensions greater than those of the test specimen, equipped with :

3.10.1 **Cylindrical indenter made of steel**, 11,28 mm in diameter (cross-sectional area 1 cm²), fitted on the movable head.

3.10.2 **Dial micrometer** accurate to $\pm 0,05$ mm, attached to the movable head and giving by direct reading the thickness of the compressed material.

3.10.3 **Weights** to be used for applying the load to the movable head.

3.11 **Open container** for water.

3.12 **Open container** for fuming hydrochloric acid, equipped with a reflux condenser and heating device, fitted with a thermometer, to maintain temperature at 100 °C.

3.13 **Metal rule** graduated in 0,5 mm.

3.14 **Electrical disc saw**.

3.15 **Thermometer** graduated in degrees Celsius.

4 REAGENT

4.1 **Hydrochloric acid**, ρ_{20} 1,19 g/ml.

5 METHODS OF TEST

Tests shall be carried out at room temperature, on test specimens taken from a sample obtained in accordance with ISO 3813 and conditioned in the cabinet (3.5) for 24 h at 20 ± 2 °C and at a relative humidity of 65 ± 5 %, unless otherwise specified.

5.1 Dimensions

5.1.1 Length and width

Use the metal rule (3.13) to measure the length and the width of each tile in the sample. For the length as well as the width, take the average of three measurements made along the edges and across the centre. Express the results in millimetres, rounded off to the nearest 0,1 mm.

1) At present at the stage of draft.